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President Calls More Officials to Washington: Makes Public the Eight-Hour Day Program

GREAT RUSSIAN DRIVE TOWARD Kovel IS SUCCESSFULLY RESUMED

RUSSIANS BREAK THROUGH ENEMY LINES AND MAKE RAPID ADVANCE

Troops on the Stokhod Defeat Austro-Germans in Stubborn Fight and Capture Village, 220 Soldiers and Two Officers—French Capture Last of Germans on Edge of Fleury After All-night Battle—Win Foot by Foot—British Make Notable Gains Along Two-mile Sector, Ranging 200 to 600 Yards Deep.

London, Aug. 19, 4:40 p. m.—The British line on the Somme has been advanced over a section two miles long and 200 to 600 yards deep, from Highwood to the junction point with the French forces, the war office announced today.

The Russian drive on Kovel has been successfully resumed, Petrograd announced today. After having been held up for some time along the Stokhod, General Brussloff's forces have broken through the Austro-German lines about forty miles northeast of Kovel.

On the western front heavy fighting continues in the Somme region and at Verdun. North of the Somme the entente allies are busy withstanding counterattacks. Northwest of Verdun the Germans have been forced out of the remainder of the ruined edge of the village of Fleury which they occupied, Paris announces.

Today's bulletin from Rome announces the prompt checking of an Austrian counter attack upon the left wing of the Italian positions on the Carso plateau.

The sinking of the Italian passenger line steamer *Stampalia*, a ship of 3,000 tons which has been plying the route between New York and Italian ports, is reported from London.

London, Aug. 19, 4:42 p. m.—The most notable advance recently made by the British on the Somme front is reported by London today. The gains were along a section two miles in length and ranging from 200 to 600 yards.

The statement says: "Our success reported last night has been maintained and extended. During the night the enemy delivered several very determined counter attacks against positions we had captured. Except on our extreme right where the enemy regained a little ground, these counter attacks everywhere were repulsed.

"From Highwood to the point where we join up with the French, we advanced our line over a frontage of more than two miles for a distance varying between 200 yards and 600 yards. We now hold the eastern outskirts of Guillemont and a line thence northwards to midway between Delville wood and Glincy, and also the orchards north of Longueval.

"Between High wood and the Albert Bapaume road we captured some hundred yards of an enemy trench. East and southeast of Mouquet farm we advanced our line by some 300 yards. We pushed forward on a front of over a half mile. As a result of these operations several hundred prisoners have been taken by us."

Petrograd, Aug. 19.—Via London, 5:15 p. m.—The Russians have broken through the Austro-German lines on the Stokhod river in Volhynia and have made a considerable advance, it was announced today.

The break in the Austro-German front was made in the region of the village of Czerwisze, forty miles northeast of Kovel.

Last evening after an artillery bombardment, the enemy launched an attack near the village of Sviniche, southeast of Svinichi. It was repulsed.

West of Lake Nobel (sixty miles northeast of Kovel) our troops captured a part of the enemy's positions.

"In the region of Czerwisze on the Stokhod our troops after a stubborn fight broke through the enemy's position and captured the village of Tobol (2 miles northwest of Czerwisze), the farm Tcherische and a distillery, making a considerable advance. The number of prisoners accounted for amounts to two officers and 220 men.

"In the direction of Kiriababa, (a pass on the Transylvanian frontier), the enemy is resuming his offensive with considerable forces and has pushed back our advanced guards a little distance.

"Caucasian front: Between Silvas and Kemakh roads our troops pushed back the enemy for a considerable distance.

"In the direction of Dfarbekor fierce battles are raging."

Germans Are Captured.
Paris, Aug. 19.—Noon.—The remainder of the Germans on the edge of

the village of Fleury on the Verdun was captured last night by the French war office announced today. The battle continued violently all night long and the French won their way forward foot by foot.

The announcement says: "North of the Somme the enemy during the night delivered several violent counter attacks against the positions taken by us yesterday and on the ceding days from the region north of Maurepas to Clerly. All of the enemy's attempts were broken down by our machine gun fire and the energetic counter offensive of our grenadiers and were unsuccessful except at one point where the enemy gained a footing in a small piece of trench north of Maurepas. We took about fifty more prisoners during the night.

"South of the Somme the artillery fighting was very spirited in the regions south of Belloy and Estres.

Fighting on the Meuse.
"On the left bank of the Meuse yesterday the Germans delivered two attacks with grenades northeast of Avocourt redoubt and against our trenches on Hill 304. The enemy was forced to fall back.

"On the right bank of the river the fighting which began yesterday continued obstinately. Our troops captured foot by foot the clump of ruined houses which the enemy was still occupying on the edge of Fleury. The entire village is now in our possession notwithstanding two violent German counter attacks.

"East of the Vaux Chapelle wood German counter attacks brought about no appreciable change. The number of unrounded prisoners taken by us on the right bank of the Meuse during the fighting of August 17 and 18 exceeds 300.

"On the Somme, Second-Lieutenant Guymer brought down on August 17 his thirteenth aeroplane and yesterday his fourteenth, which fell between Bouchavesnes and Clerly.

"On August 17 Second-Lieutenant Haurtetux also brought down a German machine, making the fifth which this pilot has brought down up to the present time."

Fighting in Mesopotamia.

London, Aug. 19, 12:55 p. m.—Renewal of fighting in Mesopotamia in which the British were engaged with Turkish irregulars, is reported in an official statement given out here today. The statement says sixty of the Turkish irregulars were killed and that a large number were wounded by the British.

Severe Fighting Forecast.

Paris, Aug. 19, 5:45 a. m.—The severe fighting now in progress in Macedonia in the sectors of Doiran and Florina and elsewhere is believed by military observers to be a prelude to more extensive operations.

Entente Allies Counter Attack and Throw Enemy Back on Original Positions.

FLORINA IS LOST

Nineteen Aeroplanes Drop Bombs on Monastir, Doing Considerable Damage.

Saloniki, via London, Aug. 19, 11:15 a. m.—Bulgarian troops who attacked the positions of the entente allies along the Serbian frontier on August 17 were repulsed and thrown back

Bamberger For Governor; W. H. King For Senator



Simon Bamberger Nominated for Governor.

Important things came to pass in yesterday's Democratic state convention—important because they indicate that a new era is beginning in Utah politics. This is the expression of the unbiased opinion of those summarizing the results today as follows:

First in nominating a "Gentle" to head the ticket, the convention abrogated the "unwritten law," which has played so important a part in political campaigns of the past; second, it declared against racial and religious prejudice and called for the selection of candidates on the basis of American citizenship; and, third, in fusing with the Progressives, the assembly appeared to be consolidating the opposition to the Republican forces in the state.

While some viewed the placing of Progressives on the ticket as a political move that aimed for party success at the polls in November, it was stated that the action in no way could be considered as a surrender of principle embodied in the meaning of Democracy, as it had been agreed that the presidential electors, whether Progressives or Democrats, would support President Woodrow Wilson in his campaign for re-election and would work for the success of the state and senatorial ticket at the coming election.

The subject of the "unwritten law" and the effect of its operation in Utah politics was brought up in the address of B. H. Roberts, who placed Simon Bamberger in nomination for governor. That his remarks were given unequivocal endorsement was shown later when Mr. Bamberger was made the nominee. Frequently interrupted by prolonged applause engendered by his remarks, Mr. Roberts vehemently denounced the methods that had been employed in Utah political campaigns of the past. His daring speech held the attention of the assembly for a longer period than any of the other speakers were allowed.

In the course of his address, Mr. Roberts set forth how Mr. Bamberger, born in Europe, had come to America and to real freedom as a lad; how he had dedicated his life to the United States and to Utah, where, by his own efforts, he had risen from obscurity to eminence as a builder and business man. Continuing, he said: "This candidate has had objection made to him because of race, religion

villages of Scupina and Poljar. The Bulgarians were repulsed by our powerful counter attacks and were thrown back upon their original positions after sustaining enormous losses.

"The Bulgarians occupied the town and station of Florina. An enemy air squadron threw bombs on the British ambulances at Verbeke. Six persons were killed. Nineteen allied aeroplanes dropped eighty bombs on the enemy hangars at Monastir. Excellent results were observed."

The capture by Bulgarians of the Greek town of Florina, five miles from the Greco-Serbian border and fifteen miles southeast of Monastir, was reported yesterday by the Berlin war office.

DEMOCRATIC-PROGRESSIVE STATE TICKET.

For United States senator—
WILLIAM H. KING,
Democrat, of Salt Lake.

For governor—
SIMON BAMBERGER,
Democrat, of Salt Lake.

For secretary of state—
HARDEN BENNION,
Democrat, of Vernal.

For Attorney-general—
DAN B. SHIELDS,
Democrat, of Salt Lake.

For treasurer—
DAVID O. LARSEN,
Progressive, of Moroni.

For auditor—
JOSEPH RIRIE,
Progressive, of Ogden.

For superintendent of public instruction—
E. G. GOWANS,
Non-partisan, of Salt Lake.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

For justice of the supreme court—
E. E. CORFMAN, of Provo.

For presidential electors—
R. N. BASKIN, of Salt Lake.

JESSE KNIGHT, of Provo.

ANTHONY ANDERSON, of Logan.

JOHN SEAMAN, of Ogden.

For congressman, First district—
MILTON H. WELLING,
of Fielding.

For congressman, Second district—
JAMES H. MAYS, of Salt Lake.

First District.

Judge—J. D. Gail.

District Attorney—Roy D. Thatcher.

PROGRESSIVE NOMINEES.

For justice of the supreme court—
ALLEN T. SANFORD,
of Salt Lake.

For presidential electors—
MRS. P. J. DONAHUE,
of Salt Lake.

MRS. L. M. CRAWFORD,
of Salt Lake.

DR. F. E. MORGAN, of Salt Lake.

A. G. ANDERSON, of Beaver.

ed by the prohibition question. While the committee was in session the convention assembly was entertained by patriotic speeches by prominent Democrats.

Dramatic Incident.
A dramatic incident occurred after the reading of the voluminous report of the committee by the chairman, C. C. Richards, and when James H. Moyle, of Salt Lake, moved that the provision exonerating Governor William Spry for his action in vetoing the Wootton bill passed by the last legislature, be stricken out. Mr. Moyle held that to strike a man when he is down is not in accord with Democratic principles. A. N. Durham, a delegate from Beaver county, receiving recognition from the chair, stated that as a member of the committee it was his remembrance that the committee had amended the report so as to remove the provision. A. J. Weber, chairman of the convention, called for a vote on the question. There were only a few votes against striking out.

The platform adopted declared for state and national prohibition and pledged the candidates to enact a prohibition measure that would become effective August 1, 1917.

The principal interest of the convention was centered in the gubernatorial contest. There were three candidates besides Mr. Bamberger—Arthur W. McCune, Joseph F. Merrill and Stephen L. Richards. The balloting for governor was as follows:

First ballot—Bamberger, 272 1-12; Richards, 146 2-3; McCune, 101 1-12; Merrill, 82 1-3.

Second ballot—Bamberger, 401 1-6; Richards, 134 2-3; Merrill, 9 1-3; McCune, 50 1-3.

Because Plute and Kane counties were not represented at the convention, the total apportionment by counties of 625 was reduced to 607 delegates, 304 votes being necessary for choice.

Message From Wilson.
A telegram from President Woodrow Wilson, in response to a message sent by a leading Utah Democrat, was read to the convention. It proved the occasion for a demonstration. The telegram was as follows:

"Your letter received. May I not think you for the generous assurance which you give me in the name of the Democrats of Utah and may I not, through you, extend my cordial greetings to all those present at the Democratic state convention."

"I hope it will be a very enthusiastic gathering and that the campaign will bring triumphant victory in November."

"WOODROW WILSON."

Hugo Anderson of Salt Lake placed Joseph F. Merrill of Salt Lake, in nomination. Will G. Farrell nominated A. W. McCune, and Frank J. Nebeker named Stephen L. Richards for the place. There were several seconding speeches.

Judge W. H. King, a Democrat, was nominated for the United States senate by acclamation.

After the state convention was closed, the First district congressional convention was convened and M. H. Welling of Box Elder county was made the nominee. S. S. Smith, of Ogden, was chairman of this convention.

The Democratic state committee is meeting in Salt Lake this afternoon to arrange plans for conducting the re-election campaign.

The Progressive state convention in the auditorium in Salt Lake yesterday afternoon, endorsed the action of the Democratic convention in naming a fusion ticket. The only exception was made to the Democratic presidential

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STRIKE SITUATION CONSIDERED SERIOUS, BUT NOT HOPELESS

Wilson Makes Earnest and Determined Appeal to Railroad Officials to Accept Eight-Hour Program Which He Considers Fair to Both Sides—Points Out National Calamity to 100,000,000 People—Public Has Right to Know What Is Being Done and Who Is to Blame, If These Negotiations Fail.

Washington, Aug. 19.—President Wilson has made public his statement to the railroad managers, declaring for an eight-hour day.

In his address to the officials, President Wilson said: "If a strike comes the public will know where the responsibility rests. It will not be on me."

President Wilson sent the following telegram to fourteen presidents of western railroads:

"Discussion of the matters involved in the threatened railway is still continuing. It is highly important that I should personally confer with you or some one authorized to represent you at the earliest possible moment. Hope you can arrange matters so as to be able to come to Washington at once."

Washington, Aug. 19.—While the railroad presidents were in conference with President Wilson today, the president gave out a statement outlining his plan of settlement, and saying:

"It seems to me a thoroughly practical and entirely fair program, and I think the public has the right to expect its acceptance."

While President Wilson was conferring with the executives he made public a statement outlining his plan. President Wilson's statement follows:

"I have recommended to the concession of the eight-hour day—that is the substitution of an eight-hour day for the present ten-hour day in all the existing practices and agreements. I made this recommendation because I believe the concession right. The eight-hour day now undoubtedly has the sanction of the judgment of society in its favor and should be adopted as a basis for wages even where the actual work to be done cannot be completed within eight hours.

"Concerning the adjustments which should be made in justice to the railroads and their stockholders, in the payments and privileges to which their men are now entitled (if such adjustments are necessary) there is a wide divergence of opinion.

Eight-Hour Day Roads.
"The railroads which have already adopted the eight-hour day do not seem to be at any serious disadvantage in respect to their cost of operation as compared with the railroads that have retained the ten-hour day, and calculations as to the cost of the change, must, if made now, be made without regard to any possible administrative economies or readjustments.

"Only experience can make it certain what rearrangements would be fair and equitable either on behalf of the men, or on behalf of the railroads. The experience would be a definite guide to the Interstate Commerce Commission, for example, in determining as a consequence of the change, if it would be necessary and right to authorize an increase of rates for the handling and carriage of freight (for passenger service is not affected).

Men to Postpone Extra Pay.
"I, therefore, proposed that the demand for extra pay for overtime made by the men and the contingent proposals of the railroad authorities be postponed until facts shall have been the place of calculations and force change to the eight-hour day; that, in the meantime, while experience was developing the facts, I should seek and, if need be, obtain authority from congress to appoint a small body of impartial men to observe and thoroughly acquaint themselves with the facts disclosed by their inquiries but without recommendation of any kind; and that it should then be entirely open to either or both parties to the present controversy to give notice of a termination of the present arrangements with a view to instituting inquiry into said readjustments of pay or practice.

"This seems to be a thoroughly practical and entirely fair program, and I think that the public has the right to expect its acceptance. Negotiations Not Closed.

All the railroad presidents said the question was not closed and that the negotiations would be continued.

President Holden of the Burlington, spokesman for the officials, said no time had been set for them to see President Wilson again, but that it was necessary to confer with the committee of managers which has the authority to accept or reject plans.

Several of the executives indicated disappointment over President Wilson's statement but showed particularly interest in his mention of the Interstate Commerce Commission considering an increase in freight rates.

Roads Face a Condition.
In his talk to the executives today President Wilson told them were fac-

ing a condition, not a principle. He asked why they should demand arbitration when there was no law for compulsory arbitration law through congress. The employees, he recalled, had consistently refused arbitration and he believed it was impossible to gain it in the present controversy.

"I have been asked to sit as a judge," said the president in substance, "I cannot do that. I simply can suggest a plan, a way in which I believe this question can be settled fairly to all concerned."

President Urges Road to Accept.
President Wilson urged again that the railroads accept the plan, adopt the eight-hour day at least temporarily and then allowed the proposed commission to fully investigate the facts. He pointed out that the railroads brought forward one set of statements and the employees another and it was impossible for him to tell which was correct.

In conclusion President Wilson said he believed his plan was the only equitable way of settling the controversy and that under it both sides would be treated fairly.

Mr. Holden gave the president estimates of the cost of the eight-hour day to the railroads. President Wilson in reply urged that the railroad officials, with the committee of managers, very carefully consider his plan before giving any final answer. That was agreed to by the railroad executives.

Brotherhood Men Accept.
It was realized definitely that in their acceptance of President Wilson's plan the employees made no reservation.

One of the railroad presidents said after the conference that he did not consider the situation hopeless, but that it was very serious. President Wilson, he said, had asked for a "show down," and that the railroad officials would give a final answer as soon as possible.

The belief was current in administration circles that the railroads would make some concessions.

After the conference President Wilson telegraphed to a number of presidents of western roads inviting them to come to Washington.

Would Avoid Disaster.
President Wilson declared he was the spokesman for 100,000,000 people, every one of whom had a deep interest in the present situation. His only object, he said, was to avoid a strike, with its consequent disaster to the nation.

As the president spoke to the officials he paced up and down before them in the Blue Room. Several times he emphasized points with a clenched fist. He spoke solemnly and often paused and faced them as he asked that they accept his plan.

The railroad officials were equally solemn and Mr. Holden told the president they realized the seriousness of the situation.

"We must face the naked truth in this crisis," said the president. "We must not discuss impractical things. We must get down to a basis on which this situation can be solved."

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LOCAL FROSTS ARE FORECAST FOR WEEK

Washington, Aug. 19.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Sunday, August 20, issued by the weather bureau today include: Upper Mississippi valley and plain state: The weather will be generally fair during the week. A change to lower temperature will overpread these districts Sunday and Monday and moderate temperatures will prevail thereafter.

Rocky mountain and plateau regions: Temperatures will average low for the season with local frost in the high regions in the north. The weather will be generally fair except that showers are probable the first half of the week in New Mexico.